



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in 1889. From 1889-90 he was librarian of the Canadian Institute at Toronto. In 1890 he was appointed to a fellowship in Clark University, where he took the Ph.D. degree in 1892. Shortly after he was appointed lecturer in anthropology and later promoted to a full professorship.

Professor Chamberlain was an expert bibliographer and editor. For many years he contributed systematic bibliographical notes to the *American Anthropologist*, which have been of great value to American students, especially since his great linguistic knowledge enabled him to give digests of all important foreign publications. It is in this respect that his loss will be most keenly felt. As an editor he was for many years in charge of the *Journal of American Folk-Lore* and actively associated with President G. Stanley Hall in the editorship of the *Journal of Religious Psychology*. He was also an associate editor of the *American Anthropologist* and of the *American Antiquarian*. He was an important contributor to the *Encyclopedie Britannica* and many other reference books. As a writer, he possessed more than average skill, having contributed many charming articles to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines.

His special line of research was linguistics. In 1891 he made a special study of the Kootenay Indian language of British Columbia under the auspices of the British Association and collected considerable data on their culture; unfortunately, the greater part of this is still unpublished. In addition to the study of certain Algonkin linguistic problems, Professor Chamberlain worked over the linguistics of South America and prepared a map of the continent similar to the famous Powell map of North America. This work was recently published and, though still to occupy the attention of the author, had he lived, is probably about as complete as the data available make possible. Though necessarily tentative, it marks a distinct advance in South American anthropology.

His best known works are the "Child and Childhood in Folkthought" (1896) and "The Child: A Study in the Evolution of Man" (1900), subjects which were quite suggestively

developed in his lectures to students of psychology and education. C. W.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

THE spring meeting of the General Education Board—the foundation endowed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller—was held on May 29. In attendance were Chas. W. Eliot, Albert Shaw, H. B. Frissell, Anson Phelps Stokes, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., F. T. Gates, E. L. Marston, Jerome D. Greene, Starr J. Murphy, Wallace Buttrick and Abraham Flexner. Ambassador Page, President Judson and Dr. Wickliffe Rose were absent abroad. The membership of the board was increased by the election of President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota.

At the close of the meeting announcement was made that appropriations aggregating \$1,400,000 had been made. The most important of these was a gift of \$500,000 to the medical school of Yale University. As had been previously announced, the General Education Board has decided to provide funds necessary to enable properly located and organized medical schools to command the entire time and energy of their teachers in the main departments of medicine and surgery. For this purpose a million and a half dollars has already been appropriated for the Johns Hopkins School, and \$750,000 for Washington University. This gift of \$500,000 to the Yale Medical School was made on condition that the school procure complete teaching and medical control of the New Haven Hospital, and that the teachers in the main clinical branches be placed on the full-time or university basis.

In conformity with its previous policy of making gifts to increase the endowment and extending the usefulness of promising and serviceable institutions in various parts of the country, the following appropriations were made:

Stevens Institute of Technology	\$250,000.
Elmira College	100,000.
Hendrix College	100,000.
Washington and Lee University	125,000.
Wells College	100,000.
Wofford College	33,000.

Increased appropriations were made to develop the work in secondary education which the board has been carrying on in the south for ten years. The board has maintained professors of secondary education in southern universities and inspectors of secondary schools who have devoted their time to the creation and development of high schools in their several spheres.

The sum of \$36,500 was appropriated for the maintenance of rural school supervisors in each of the southern states. These supervisors are concerned with the improvement of country schools and with the introduction into them of industrial training and domestic science. The annual subscription of \$10,000 toward the current expenses of Hampton Institute was increased to \$25,000, an annual subscription of \$10,000 was made to Tuskegee Institute, and one of \$15,000 to Spelman Seminary, Atlanta.

Farm demonstration work on an educational basis was originated by the General Education Board. The plan was conceived by the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. So far as the southern states are concerned, congress now assumes the work heretofore supported by the General Education Board, objection having been made to the payment of the officers of the Department of Agriculture by a private contribution. The board will, however, continue its co-operation with agricultural colleges in the work. For this purpose, \$20,000 was appropriated for farm demonstration in six counties in Maine and for boys' and girls' clubs in that state. A further appropriation of \$10,000 was made for similar work in New Hampshire.

To improve education in the rural districts the board has resolved to offer to support in connection with state departments of education, rural school agents. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the work in fifteen states. A general agent will be appointed to keep the several state movements in touch with one another. The board resolved to authorize a study of training for public health service and of the organization of public health service in England, Germany, Denmark and other

foreign countries. When the facts have been ascertained a conference will be held and a concrete scheme formulated for schools of public health.

THE PACIFIC ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

THE fourth annual meeting of the Pacific Association of Scientific Societies was held at the University of Washington, Seattle, May 21-23, 1914. There were about 150 men from the Pacific coast and from Hawaii attending the various societies meeting at that time. Of the sixteen constituent societies the following held meetings: The Cordilleran Section of the Geological Society of America, The Seismological Society of America, Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, The Pacific Slope Association of Economic Entomologists, Pacific Coast Palaeontological Society, The Cooper Ornithological Club, Biological Society of the Pacific Coast, California Section of the American Chemical Society, Puget Sound Section of the American Chemical Society, and the San Francisco Section of the American Mathematical Society. The following societies did not hold meetings at this time: The Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, California Academy of Sciences, Astronomical Society of the Pacific, The Geographical Society of the Pacific and the San Francisco Society of the Archeological Institute of America. In addition to the above eleven societies of the Pacific Association the following six societies of the Pacific Northwest joined with the Association: Seattle Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, Oregon Section of the American Chemical Society, The Northwest Association of Teachers of History, Government and Economics, Inter-Mountain Section of the American Chemical Society, The Le Conte Club, the proposed Pacific Coast Branch of the American Political Science Association and the Washington Society of Social Hygiene.

The general session of the Association was held on Saturday evening, before which spoke Acting President Landes, of the University of